

grizzled, and light patches on neck and throat absent or faintly indicated, the whitish area on chin sharply contrasted with region immediately behind it. Summer pelage not known.

*Measurements.*—Type. Head and body 1220 mm.; hind foot 305; hind foot including hoof 355; ear 120; upper length of skull 161; condylo-basal length 189±; zygomatic breadth 92; mandible 161; maxillary tooth-row 55·8; mandibular tooth-row 66.

*Specimens examined.*—Eight (three in U.S. National Museum), all from the Province of Burgos, Spain.

#### LI.—On Two new Carnivora from North-east Africa.

By A. CABRERA, C.M.Z.S.

UNTIL so recently as 1909, *Otocyon megalotis*, described by Desmarest in 1822 from specimens obtained by Delalande in the Cape Colony, was the only form of its genus known to naturalists. All subsequent names (*alandii*, *cafer*, *auritus*), as based also on the South-African animal, are mere synonyms. Now, last year, my friend Mr. G. S. Miller described as *Otocyon virgatus* the long-eared fox from British East Africa (type locality, Naivasha), distinguishing it by the peculiar colour of the tail and the ventral surface of the body, and by the skull “differing from that of *O. megalotis* in the flatter, less inflated andial bullæ, and absence of notch between angular and subangular processes of mandible”\*. The last detail is not correct, Mr. Miller having been misled by Huxley’s bad figure in ‘Proceedings of the Zoological Society,’ 1880, p. 258, in which the lower jaw presents above the subangular process a deep notch, a purely imaginary characteristic that is never normally present in skulls of *Otocyon*. This may be seen in the woodcut published by Mivart in his ‘Monograph of the Canidæ,’ p. 205, that figure being the most correct and most trustworthy I have seen.

*Otocyon virgatus* is, notwithstanding, readily distinguishable from *megalotis* not only by its colour but also by the less inflated bullæ and the smaller teeth, the width of *m*<sup>1</sup> hardly representing a fifth of the total width of the palate at

\* Smithsonian Misc. Coll. vol. lii. part 4, no. 1883.

the level of the same tooth, whereas in *megalotis* the width of this molar is about a quarter of that of the palate.

Examining, at the suggestion of Mr. Oldfield Thomas and Mr. G. S. Miller, the Somaliland specimens of *Otocyon* in the British Museum, I find them to represent a third form that may be distinguished by its very pale fur, almost white on the forehead, and its skull with little-developed bullæ and small teeth, like those of *virgatus*, but comparatively shorter and broader, especially on the rostrum. The following is a description of this new species:—

*Otocyon canescens*, sp. n.

*Diagnosis*.—Allied to *O. virgatus*, but paler in colour, with more white forehead and a shorter and broader skull.

*Colour*.—Dorsal surface of body grizzled black and white, the white predominating on the sides, and with a slight buffy tinge over all, due to the underfur, which is pale buff with hair-brown base. The long hairs are black with a broad white band, broader and almost reaching the extreme point on the flanks. Ventral surface ochraceous buff, as in *virgatus*, but a little paler, especially on the throat, where the colour becomes cream-buff. Muzzle and face across the eyes and almost to the ears very dark sepia; the forehead and the cheeks dirty white, in marked contrast with the dark face. The long hair inside the ears and the rim of the same, excepting the point, cream-buff; the outside of the ears brownish black, as usual, and clay-colour about the base. The hind part of the fore legs and the inner part of the hind legs ochraceous buff. Feet black, with some ochraceous hairs on the under side. Tail quite as in *virgatus*, pale ochraceous buff with the point and a broad stripe along the upper side black.

*Skull*.—Very similar to that of *virgatus*, but easily distinguishable by its broader and shorter rostrum and by the more convex form of the alveolar border of the palate. In *megalotis* and *virgatus* the relation between the greatest width of the palate and the upper dental series (from canine) is about 65 : 100, in *canescens* it is 70 : 100.

Teeth small;  $pm_2$  without the small cusp on the fore part of the base which exists in *megalotis*, and  $m_4$  with the same elements as in  $m_3$ , like *virgatus*.

*Measurements* (type, in the flesh):—

Head and body 437 mm.; tail 285; ear 120.

Skull-measurements of the type and of another specimen of the same species are compared with those of *virgatus* and *megalotis* in the following table:—

| Type.   | <i>O. canescens.</i>            |                | <i>O. virgatus.</i>                 |                                | <i>O. megalotis.</i>            |       |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
|   | B.M. 6.3.4.4.<br>(Upper Sheik.) | B.M. 8.3.14.1. | B.M. 92.10.18.11.<br>(Kilimanjaro.) | B.M. 42.12.6.3.<br>(Cape Col.) | B.M. 46.6.2.29.<br>(S. Africa.) |       |
| mm.   | mm.                             | mm.            | mm.                                 | mm.                            | mm.                             |       |
| Condylobasal length.                              | 110.8                           | 103            | 104                                 | 111.5                          | (Hinder part of skull broken.)  | 115   |
| Basilar length. . . . .                           | 104                             | 101.2          | 99                                  | 105                            |                                 | 106.5 |
| Zygomitic breadth . . . . .                       | 64.5                            | 61.5           | 60                                  | 62                             | 55                              | 64    |
| Greatest breadth of brain-case . . . . .          | 41                              | 41             | 42                                  | 41.6                           | 43                              | 43    |
| Interorbital breadth . . . . .                    | 23.6                            | 24.5           | 20.4                                | 21                             | 19.5                            | 21    |
| Postorbital constriction . . . . .                | 26                              | 30.5           | 28                                  | 28                             | 26.5                            | 27    |
| Breadth on canines . . . . .                      | 18.5                            | 20             | 17.6                                | 18.6                           | 18                              | 17    |
| Width of palate between $m^1$ and $m^2$ . . . . . | 30                              | 29             | 27                                  | 28                             | 28                              | 30    |
| Mandible, from the condyle . . . . .              | 81                              | 82             | 80                                  | 86.5                           | 82                              | 86    |
| Upper dental series, from canine. . . . .         | 40.5                            | 41             | 42.4                                | 43                             | 41                              | 46    |
| Lower dental series, from canine. . . . .         | 48                              | 49             | 48                                  | 50                             | 47                              | 52    |
| Width of $m^1$ . . . . .                          | 6                               | } (Lost) {     | 5.5                                 | 5                              | 6.2                             | 7     |
| Length of the same tooth . . . . .                | 4.6                             |                | 4.8                                 | 4.5                            | 4.5                             | 5.5   |

*Hab.* "All the internal plateau of Somaliland" (Drake Brockman, 'The Mammals of Somaliland,' p. 49).

*Type.* Adult, but not old, male. B.M. no. 6. 3. 4. 5. Collected by Mr. Drake Brockman in Somaliland, 10 miles south of Burao, on December 31, 1905. Collector's no. 52.

I have seen, besides the type and the Upper Sheik specimen, procured by Mr. Drake Brockman and mentioned in the above table, another without exact locality, collected by Lord Delamere, and two skulls without skins, one from Lahello, collected by Mr. Peel, and the other presented by Mr. Rowland Ward, without exact locality.

Examining some other African Carnivora in the British Museum, I find that the Nubian *Proteles*, represented in the collection by several specimens obtained in and near Suakim by the late Dr. Anderson and Major Penton, appears to be a new form, so different from the South-African *P. cristatus* that I almost incline to regard it as a distinct species. But other forms of the genus having been previously described as mere subspecies by the Hon. W. Rothschild\*, I think it wiser to place the Nubian animal, at least provisionally, in the same category.

\* Nov. Zool. ix. p. 443.

*Proteles cristatus pallidior*, subsp. n.

*Diagnosis*.—A very pale form, allied to *P. c. septentrionalis*, but with less black on the mane and tail and brownish, not black, feet.

*Colour*.—Pale yellowish cream, almost white on the ventral surface and on the forehead, the latter lacking the blackish mixture so conspicuous in *P. cristatus cristatus*. The hairs of the body are quite unicoloured, without the dark brown base always present in the typical race, and there are none of the long black hairs that the South-African animal has among the pale fur. Cheeks and sides of the neck like the body, not rufous as in true *cristatus*. Muzzle black. Ears pale greyish brown. Mane with very little black. All the black bands on the flanks comparatively narrow. Feet dirty cream, coarsely banded with brownish black, and brown about the toes. Tail with two or three inconspicuous indications of blackish bands, and black only at its extreme point.

*Skull*.—I cannot find any important difference between the skull of this race and that of true *cristatus*, excepting that *pallidior* has a considerably broader interorbital region.

*Measurements* (type, in the flesh):—

Hind foot 135 mm.; ear 106. Other measurements not available.

As regards the skull, I think it convenient to compare its dimensions with those of another specimen of the same form and also with *septentrionalis* and *cristatus*:—

|   | <i>P. c. pallidior</i> . |                             | <i>P. c. septentrionalis</i> .    |                                   | <i>P. c. cristatus</i> .         |     |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----|
|   | Type.                    | B.M. 5.12.2.2.<br>(Suakim.) | B.M. 95.5.2.2.<br>(Near Berbera.) | B.M. 4 3.1.5.8.<br>(Orange R. C.) | B.M. 2.9.1.28.<br>(Deelfontein.) |     |
|   | mm.                      | mm.                         | mm.                               | mm.                               | mm.                              | mm. |
| Condylbasal length.                           | 130                      | 134                         | 144                               | 134                               | 141                              |     |
| Basilar length . . . .                        | 121.5                    | 125.8                       | 134.8                             | 125                               | 132                              |     |
| Zygomatic breadth.                            | 80                       | 82                          | 85                                | 79                                | 81                               |     |
| Greatest breadth of<br>brain-case . . . . .   | 45.8                     | 45                          | 47                                | 40                                | 44                               |     |
| Interorbital breadth.                         | 36                       | 31                          | 33.5                              | 25                                | 29                               |     |
| Postorbital constric-<br>tion . . . . .       | 37                       | 36                          | 37                                | 30.8                              | 34                               |     |
| Breadth on canines .                          | 38                       | 38                          | 41                                | 36.4                              | 37                               |     |
| Upper dental series,<br>from canine . . . . . | 41                       | 41                          | ..*                               | 40                                | 40.5                             |     |
| Lower dental series,<br>from canine . . . . . | ..*                      | 51                          | 53                                | ..*                               | ..*                              |     |
| Mandible, from con-<br>dyle . . . . .         | 93                       | 94                          | 102                               | 93                                | 97                               |     |

\* The last molar wanting.

*Hab.* Nubia, at least on the Red Sea coast.

*Type.* Adult male, from Suakim. B.M. no. 4. 8. 2. 25.  
Presented by Mrs. Anderson.

I have examined besides this specimen two others (skins and skulls) and three skulls, one of them of a very young animal.

*Remarks.*—There is a very good figure of this race in Anderson's 'Zoology of Egypt,' pl. xxviii., drawn from a live specimen coming from the Suakim plains. Perhaps it has been represented a little darker and redder than it really was, but the scarcity of black on the tail and mane and the feet pale brown, not black, are well shown. Comparing that figure with the one published by Flower in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society,' 1869, pl. xxxix., the difference between the northern and the southern races can be seen at a glance. *Proteles cristatus septentrionalis* (of which there is a good specimen in the British Museum, obtained by Mr. Drake Brockman in Somaliland, 50 miles south of Berbera) has the pale colour and the unicoloured hair of *pallidior*, but with the black feet and the more blackened mane and tail of typical *cristatus*.

LII.—*Rhynchotal Notes.*—LII. By W. L. DISTANT.

Australasian Pentatomidæ (continued from p. 386).

NEOMAZIUM, gen. nov.

Body somewhat flat, broadened posteriorly; head about as long as breadth at base between eyes, the lobes subequal in length, apex of the central lobe very slightly prominent, lateral margins in front of eyes strongly and somewhat obliquely sinuate, distinctly reflexed, abruptly and sub-angularly terminating a little before apex; eyes substylate; antenniferous tubercles distinctly strongly spined outwardly; antennæ five-jointed, first joint reaching apex of head, second shortest, third longest; pronotum about twice as broad at base as long, the lateral margins concavely sinuate, finely crenulate, the anterior angles strongly outwardly straightly spinous, the lateral angles more obscurely, shortly and finely spinous, posterior margin before scutellum straightly truncate; scutellum about as broad at base as long, its apex reaching or very slightly passing the inner apical angle of the corium which is short, its costal